

EXPENDITURES.

We shewed last week the *unfairness* of the Whig party, in a systematic, persevering effort to mislead the people by suppressing the truth as to the actual amount of expenditures by the General Government, and keeping the people ignorant of the use to which the money is applied, and also concealing the fact that the Whigs themselves vote generally for the very expenditures of which they complain.

It shall be our object to call attention perpetually to this subject, until the whole of the *unfair* scheme resorted to by a decidedly factious opposition party in the country be fully exposed and laid bare to public reprehension.

The great inquiry is, have our rulers wasted the public money? Have they been extravagant? If they have, turn them out. If they have not, let us give them our hearty support and give those who are *defining* of face themselves, have kept the public mind in a ferment, by preferring false charges against the public servants whom the people have thought proper to trust.

We have shewn that \$10,000,000 of the \$38,000,000 appropriated at the last session of Congress, was for a war with England, which has been avoided by the good management of the President and his cabinet, and of course that not one dollar of this money will be used. We have shewn that the Whigs themselves voted for it. Was this extravagant? Was this a waste of the public money? Yet what an outcry has been made about this *very* item by the Whigs, through the whole country? Remember if you please, this \$10,000,000 is \$2,000,000 more than one fourth of the whole appropriation. What Whig, has ever had this fact laid before his eyes by the editor to whom he looks for the truth, and the whole truth?—How often have those men who have been led off from the old Jackson party (the party now claiming to be Democrats,) been told in the Whig prints that the Administration was corrupt and extravagant, and this very \$10,000,000 exhibited as the proof of it?

Every body does not read the public documents to see the items of appropriation; and Whig editors and Whig members of Congress, (whose business it is to let their readers and constituents be informed of the whole truth,) lay before the people only the *gross amount* of the money appropriated, without telling them that more than one fourth of the whole sum, is for a war that never takes place; are they not cheating the public, for the purpose of getting their own friends voted into office?

Let no one say we dwell too much on this item of 10 millions. It has done more to sustain the Federal Whig party than all the rest of their attacks put together. They may cry out, oh! we give up this item,—say no more about it. Some hot headed editors have deceived the people about it, and we give it up. Not so fast my worthies. It shall not be dropped so easily—your newspapers one and all, so far as we have observed, have swelled this very matter into a mountain of abuse against Mr. Van Buren and his friends. We know you will not be honest enough to retract it.

Thousands of your readers have been deceived by it, and will vote without ever being undeceived about it. What question do we all ask when we hear a charge of extravagance against the Government? We invariably ask, how much does the Government expend in a year? Look into a Whig paper, or ask any Whig you may meet, how much this great Government of ours costs the people this year? and the answer is, \$38,000,000 by some, and by others \$40,000,000. Has not every man heard this? Is there a man in the State who has not read it in a Whig newspaper, or been told it by a Whig?

Well, how much money does it lack of being the truth? It is not the truth by exactly the sum of \$10,000,000!!

We shewed you last week, besides this, that \$5,000,000 paid by postage on letters and newspapers; the amount paid pensioners; the amount for the Florida war; for the removal of the Indians over the Mississippi; and the amount of public buildings at Washington, being taken from the whole sum of \$38,000,000, would leave only \$15,000,000; and we shewed further, that the above named items were such, as made no part of the amount expended in Mr. Adams' Administration, because these items were extraordinary in their character of appropriation, and were not, nor were any like them required under Mr. Adams' Administration.

Now, as before remarked, this \$15,000,000 is only \$2,000,000 more than was required in Mr. Adams' time—ten years ago.

As we enquired last week, is \$2,000,000 an unreasonable increase for that space of time? There have been two new States admitted to the Union in that time—Arkansas and Michigan.

There have been two new Territorial Governments established:—Wisconsin and Iowa.

There have been 116 million acres of land purchased in that time from the Indians. It must cost something to survey, lay off into sections, &c. and sell this land.

There have been two entire regiments of dragoons raised and equipped, besides other additions to the army. The pay and equipment of the officers and men, must cost something.

There have been important additions to the navy in that time. For one item, the Pennsylvania ship of war, the largest in the navy, has been completed, launched, officered and equipped for service.

All these various indications of the unparalleled growth and enlargement of our national domain, with many, very many others, not here enumerated, (though familiar to every body) serve to shew incontestably, the requirement of a correspondent enlargement of our national expenses. Is it not unmanly then, is it not unpatriotic, in that portion of our citizens called "Whigs," to embarrass and trammel the Administration of the Government, to indulge a bitter factious spirit of hostility to its measures, whether for good or evil, to charge our Government with the basest corruption, and waste of the public money, when there is manifestly an increase of only two million of dollars per annum, in the public expenditures, for ordinary purposes, within ten years?—When peace is preserved with all nations; our commerce amply protected, and filling every part of every country under heaven, when in short every function of our limited Government, is in harmonious, successful, vigorous, operation, so as to extend to the States as constituents, and to individuals as citizens of our mighty national domain, all, yes, emphatically all, and every of the blessings, designed to be guaranteed to them by the Constitution!

Verily, one would think that a Government thus performing to admiration all the functions for which its sage founders designed it, could not shelter under its benign protection, one single dissatisfied wretch, so ungrateful as to pronounce it "the most corrupt government on the face of the globe;" yet, Whig editors have been found, to publish articles, containing such a charge.

Can heedless ingratitude to the "rulers of our people" go further? Can bitter partizan rage be stretched to a greater extension?

The fact is, that wanting in the extreme, ultra-indulgence of the richest blessings of civil liberty, the minds of our citizens are prone to run riot in the most extravagant political puritanism—their fancies wanton in schemes of perfectibility, in human government manifestly unattainable. Hence the heretical, quixotic fancy in the "Whigs," that no man, or set of men, can be found in the country, honest enough to be trusted with the keeping of the money of the Treasury. It is true the Constitution provides for the appointment of "a Treasurer;" (for the purpose as in all other governments, societies, corporations, &c.) of safely keeping the public money; for the purpose of acting as the *burser*—the "holder of the bag." It provides also for the appointment of "a Secretary of the Treasury"—of Auditors and Comptrollers, each of these in their respective functions in the Treasury department, to act as checks and guards, the one upon the other; presenting in the whole arrangement, as admirable and perfect a system, as human ingenuity can devise. The whole subject to the annual supervision of Congress, and not one dollar expended except by the vote of Congress. Yet when a law is proposed to regulate and effectually enforce these provisions of the Constitution, in the exact spirit in which the sages of the revolution conceived them; what do we hear, from the ultra, puritan, Whig politicians in Congress? The shout is raised—Sub-Treasury! Sub-Treasury! Odi-ous Sub-Treasury! Specie humbug! Union of the purse and the sword! Liberty endangered! The Constitution violated! The Government have used banks as fiscal agents, and therefore they must always be required by law to use them as a branch of the Treasury Department.

That is to say, we cannot find amongst our citizens, men honest enough to keep the public money, but we must make *Treasurers of the Banks*.

That is, further to say, the President has the sword in his hands, and the proposed law will give him the purse also. Has he the sword? He cannot declare war—and this is what is meant by holding the sword. If he would declare war (as the king of England may,) he cannot, either by the proposed law, or any other, touch one dollar in the Treasury, even of his own salary without the votes of Congress appropriating it. How then has he, or can he have, either the control of the purse or the sword?

These Whigs, are great grumblers—we fear their great object is to get "the holding of the bag" into their own hands.

See the notice of Madison, the Capitol of Wisconsin. What a country we live in.—Empires spring up around us like magic.

"A Farmer's Son" too late for this week.

Mr. Benton's Hard Money Project further noticed in relation to our own State.

The editor of the Observer "takes us up before we are down."—We distinctly predicated our conclusions, upon the conditional postulate that the Banks had issued three times the amount of their capital, without at all averring that they had done so. We did commit a slight error in the amount of capital; but it will be observed, that our error is on the safe side; it makes against the conclusions to which we would arrive, not in favor of them. So those who would impugn our position can make the most of it.

We shall hereafter ascertain as nearly as we can the exact amount both of the capital stock and circulation, and use them as we think advantageously to the conclusions at which we would ultimately arrive. Of this thought more hereafter.

In the mean time let us pursue quietly the enquiry commenced last week, with the best intentions merely to suggest the correction of some errors and abuses which have fastened themselves upon the public opinion, on this important subject. We say important subject, for we can conceive of none more so, in the present peculiar attitude of public affairs, so intimately connected with it. The abuses of which we speak (and consequently errors) are the abuses of the "credit system."

We think that the whole people are literally the slaves of these abuses. That from the establishment of the Bank of England, with the exception of short intervals in this country; these abuses, under various, plausible, perhaps necessary pretexts, have insidiously fixed themselves upon the necks of the citizens, a galling yoke upon their prosperity, national and individual, which nothing but the strongest effort can shake off.

That strong effort, so far as the General Government is concerned, has already been made by means of the late convulsion in the credit system, the innate abuses of which by their own powerful effervescence, have disenthralled the finances of the government from a contaminating, baleful connection with their impurities.

The like effort is required by the exercise of acknowledged, legitimate authority in the State Legislatures. It is the object of these enquiries to point public opinion to this exercise of authority in our own state, as the simple, easy mode of relief, from the abuses of which we speak.

We need not go into a detail of the abuses of the credit system, when there is so much fresh in our memories, and now transpiring in other States, not only to satisfy us of their existence, but to warn us of their danger.

We will mention, however, one circumstance, marking with much distinctness, the prevalence and extent of the evil.

In the first clause of the 10th section of the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that "no State shall make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."

What citizen in North Carolina will incur the odium of demanding "gold and silver coin in payment of his debts?"

Does not the existence of this odium shew that this salutary provision of the Constitution is nullified by public opinion, or rather by injudicious legislation?

When bank issues have been made with proper prudence; as we are proud to say they have been in our own State, ever since the destruction of the United States Bank and the consequent establishment of our new institutions; the evil of the existence of this odium, is not so great; it is not so much to be deplored.

But it is not yet twelve months since its existence was the most serious of evils. The banks stopped payment, and to demand "gold and silver coin in payment of a debt" would not merely have been odious, but like "spirits from the vasty deep," these coins would not have come at our call.

So that specie, designed by law to be a fixed representative of the value of property, is then least to be demanded and received for debts, when an emergency brought about by bank expansions, most requires its aid as a standard of value; undue expansions are one of the greatest abuses of the credit system; indeed the great, paramount abuse of that system.

Is it practicable to substitute gold and silver coin, for bank paper in the State?

That it is, no body doubts—that it would be expedient, will depend upon a variety of considerations, some of which we will notice next week.

Mr. Noah, the editor of the New York Evening Star, is shocked that the Democrats in this Congressional District, should presume to run such a man as William A. Morris as a candidate for Congress! He speaks of it as a trick, &c. to drag out clergymen as candidates. The District ought to feel under obligations to Mr. Noah, and hereafter, when they think of nominating a candidate, they must depute a committee to consult with this Whig Rabbi, and not dare to act without his advice first had and obtained in the matter. Clergymen by law are eligible to a seat in Congress, as well as masters in Israel to the shrievalty of a city.

The Battle being fought and won, the venerable "Hero of a hundred well fought fields," Mr. Richie, leaves Richmond to visit the Springs. We wish to the worthy editor a pleasant jaunt, and renovated strength to sustain his country in further conflicts.

The New York Star and United States Gazette, are tugging, might a main, to keep the Whigs together, and make them all think alike. They will have their labor for their pains. Do they not know that Harrison is already in the field?

Democratic Meeting in Richmond County. We omitted to notice that an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Richmond county, favorable to the present Administration of the General Government, will take place at Rockingham during the sitting of the County Court, in July next.

From the remarks of the Wilmington Advertiser in regard to our late article on the Virginia election, it would seem that to obtain a majority of the members in Congress from a State, is no test of strength. This is something new. It would be an inconceivable proof of the ascendancy of the Administration party in that State, if no election had occurred for members of the Legislature.

How is it when that election is taken into the account? We have a majority on joint ballot, over the Whigs; and as to the Conservatives, they are a fragment of the Democratic party, in no way committed against us, except that they oppose the Sub Treasury. What right have the Whigs to claim them? Time alone will shew what they will do.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th has the following remarks on this subject:

It will be seen by the following letter from Mr. Carroll, the member elect from Grayson, that he is no Conservative, but a thorough going Democrat—and, to use his own emphatic language, he "will not vote for any man who takes Wm. C. Rives for his guide."

Our Russell Correspondent also clears away some of the mist that has been hanging over Little Tennessee for some days.

It will be seen also, by our letter from Lee, that the delegate from that county, who has been classed among the Whigs, is neutral in politics—but has "pledged himself to carry out the will of his constituents, which he is satisfied is in favor of the Administration." He will therefore go for the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, for an Administration U. S. Senator and Governor, and will support the Administration principles and measures in his legislative action.

The soul-stirring letter of our Wheeling correspondent also settles the votes of McMillan of Brooke, and Goode, the Senator from that district—both of whom have been claimed by the Whigs as Conservatives.

The Enquirer publishes the letter of Mr. Carroll, also a letter from Russell and Lee counties, also a letter from Wheeling, fully sustaining the above extracts from that paper. This intelligence makes a change of at least four in joint ballot, in the estimate previously published in the Enquirer.

When—will—Books—be—opened—for—stock—in—the—Yadkin—road? Who is—to—blame—for—the—delay?

Notice Barry & Bryant's Advertisement, in another column. Buy your groceries of them, if you are in earnest about "direct importation" to make the South independent of the North. Does any man doubt that the articles advertised by these gentlemen can be imported direct to our own Town, (Wilmington,) cheaper than by the long voyage to New York and back? Give it a fair trial at any rate. An ounce of such practice is worth a pound of talk on the subject.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The following paragraph we have copied from the Richmond Compiler, a paper professing neutrality, but openly opposed to the Sub-Treasury, and for the most part hostile to the present Administration of the Federal Government. In an endeavor to make up the result of the Virginia election the Compiler thus speaks:

"Our estimate of the result of the elections with reference to the party classifications differ both from the Enquirer and the Whig. We are not prepared to stand by it right or wrong, however, but will take pleasure in correcting any error we have made, when it fully appears. We cannot undertake a classification of the parties with reference to the election of a United States Senator next winter. The sentiments of the members cannot be accurately ascertained, in our opinion, until the meeting of the Assembly! And if that were possible, the sentiments and influences which may be produced by the occurrences in the interim cannot be anticipated, and under the nice division of the two great parties, it is impossible to form satisfactory calculations as to what may be the result."

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

We are indebted to a friend in Washington, thoroughly conversant with the subject of which he speaks, for the subjoined interesting letter relative to the Virginia elections. It contains explanations of a very satisfactory nature, which cannot fail to attract attention at a time when such persevering efforts are made to mislead the public mind as to results in Virginia. The writer, it will be seen, corroborates the statements already laid before our readers:

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, June 8th, 1839. The result of the late contest in Virginia, for members of Congress, and for the Legislature, is a source of as much satisfaction to

the friends of the administration, as the result is mortifying to the Whigs, who are ever given to vain boasting and promises of victories never realized. In addition to which, they put forth from their daily press at Richmond, all kinds of balderdash and misrepresentation, mixed with a deal of nonsense and strained wit, purporting to be from correspondents, but from the identity of manner and matter, and the press in which those sallies appeared, from one and the same person, evidently intended as ridicule, and using disrespectful language in reference to some of the most valuable citizens of the commonwealth. On the same principle, and with about the like result, the Whigs, by misrepresentation, claim sixteen majority in the next Legislature. I will explain how this deception has been consummated. In many of the counties the delegation from local causes, have been changed. When the Whigs could not count upon the delegate elect as a Whig, they set him down, *verbum sat*, as a conservative; and by adding Whig and conservative together, as it suits their purpose, they make out a majority on the *whig side of the question*. They claim on the foregoing system of arithmetic the following counties, viz: Bath, Brooke, Grayson, Lee, Logan, Pocahontas, Russell, Smyth, and Tazewell, which gave at the late Presidential Election, for the Administration, 2,441 votes; and for the opposition Whig ticket, 579—majority 1862 votes. And yet, the election that has just terminated in Virginia, gives on national politics, much the same result. Will it be believed by any candid reader, that counties containing such a vast preponderance of republican voters, will ever consent to send members to the Legislature to misrepresent their interests, at this trying and important crisis? Certainly not.

The contest in Virginia has been obstinately contested by the Whig party. Not having the strength of truth and sobriety to sustain them, they, consequently, had to practise some little deception, to prop their unsettled, tottering faith in the "ancient dominion." One more such contest and whiggery will be put to rest in Virginia for all time to come. Last year, the Whigs, and their allies united, had 24 majority on joint ballot—this year, that majority has been cut down, annihilated and the administration has four votes of a majority to spare. The evidence and result of the election, as reported from Richmond, as well as my own close observation, go far to strengthen the opinion, that the administration will be triumphantly sustained on the meeting of the next Legislature, by a clear majority of four votes on joint ballot.

Truly yours, &c.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

June 13th, 1839.

The undersigned appointed, the 8th inst. a Committee of Arrangements, to make preparations for the ensuing commencement, take this method of informing the public, that ample accommodations will be afforded all those who shall favor the exercises with their presence. Independent of the extensive establishment, recently refitted by Miss Ann S. Hillyard, board and lodging can be obtained in the village at Miss Martha Bullock's and the Steward's Hall. Dr. Cave will accommodate any number of ladies. In order that there may be no push for rooms, the Students have agreed to vacate a considerable portion of the College buildings for visitors. The undersigned pledge themselves, that no person, who comes within the pale of gentility, shall go "unhindered."

OLIVER H. PRINCE,

Marshall of the day.

WM. H. DUDLEY,
WM. F. DANCY,
A. W. STAIGHT,
THOS. L. AVERY,
Committee of Arrangements.

Papers in the State are requested to copy.

PORT OF NEW YORK.—The total Foreign Ports during the months of April and May last, is 350, of which 297 were American, 22 British, including 2 steamers. The rest were, Swedish 4, Bremen 6, Sicilian 2, French 6, Spanish 1, Danish 3, Neapolitan 1, Colombian 1, Prussian 2, Haytian 1, Norwegian 1, Dutch 2. The whole number of passengers who arrived in these vessels was 11,815; of whom 7708 came from Liverpool, 758 from London, 200 from Bristol, 149 from Belfast, 115 from Biddelford, 1993 from Havre, 273 from Bremen, and 979 from other places.

We have just found out that there is a great difference in the spice of wooden nutmegs. Those made of sassafras wood and pitch pine knots are almost equal to the real India; but the old women down east do say that the oak and hickory nutmegs are good for nothing.—Northern Paper.

Troops at Trenton.—The United States troops at Trenton attract great attention, and their evening parade is honored by crowds of spectators of both sexes, who have little or no knowledge of the duties of the tented field, and come to learn, while others are taught, the division of a battle ground, and the evolution of masses of men, for offensive and defensive purposes. The number of troops is now about eight hundred, it will be much augmented—but even eight hundred make a great show; few of our population have seen an encampment of regular soldiers of that number.—United States Gazette.

Col. Bee, the Minister despatched by Texas to Mexico, to effect a recognition of their position by that country on peaceful terms, has been met at the threshold by the commandant at Vera Cruz, who threatens to clap him in Jail, if he should dare to land. "Not a very courteous reception of an ambassador, we should say. The commandant says, 'he is not aware of a nation called the Republic of Texas, but only a harbor of adventurers in rebellion against the laws of the Government of the Republic.'" Santa Anna, who seems to rule the day in Mexico, we dare say feels any other than kindly feelings for Texas, and will doubtless, if he can, turn the whole popular impulse in that channel.

A Cow a Fortune.—Col. Wolbert's Durham Cow Phindphalia, yields 27 quarts of milk per day. He has refused \$2,500 for her.

The proprietors of the Great Western Steam Ship have declared an annual dividend of nine per cent.—with 2000/ on hand as a contingent fund.

BUSINESS FOR LAWYERS.—At the recent session of the U. S. Circuit Court in Mississippi, there were twenty-seven hundred cases on the docket. The fees of the Clerk of the Court for the session were upwards of \$40,000.

PHYSICAL, ILLUSTRATING POLITICAL PHENOMENA.

A naturalist writes of the polypus: "The polypus is one of the most curious of the animal world, and feeds on insects. It sometimes happens that two polypi lay hold of the same worm, and when they meet, one swallows the other."

How accurately this describes the process of Federalism in regard to its kindred party polyp! A small polypus laid hold of Morgan—Federalism laid hold also, and swallowed Antislavery. Another body of malcontents laid hold of Abolitionism; Federalism immediately attached itself to one extremity of this subject, and swallowed the Abolition polypus. Conservatism opened wide its snake-like mouth, to gorge the State banks; it was met at the half way point by Federalism, and both the State banks and Conservatism were at once engulfed by the great National bank polypus. The Alexandria Gazette points to the tip end of the tail in the act of disappearing in the maw of Federalism. The Gazette says:

"Public opinion amongst the opposition party in Virginia seems to be fast settling down into a determination to re-elect Mr. Rives to the Senate of the United States, and to make Mr. Tyler Governor of the State. Mr. Rives, it is understood, does not hesitate to avow himself in decided opposition to the present Administration."

MARRIED.

In this town, on Tuesday evening the 18th inst., by the Rev. R. W. Bailey, Mr. E. F. ROCKWELL, a Lieutenant of the Fayetteville Presbytery, to Miss MARGARET K., daughter of George McNeill, Esq., all of this place.

At Kenansville, Duplin county, on Tuesday evening the 4th inst., by the Rev. A. Jones, HALSTED BOWDEN, Esq. to Miss CLARISA McGOWEN.

On Deep River, Moore county, on the 12th inst. at the residence of Hon. Archibald McBride, dec'd., by the Rev. Evander McNair, Mr. JAMES L. HAUGHTON to Miss ANN J. HAYS, only daughter of Wm. Hays, dec'd.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE.		
Brandy, peach,	\$ 1 00	a \$ 00 00
" apple,	00 80	a 00 00
Bacon,	00 11	a 00 12
Beeswax,	00 20	a 00 25
Bale Rope,	00 8	a 00 12
Coffee,	00 12	a 00 13
Cotton,	00 13	a 00 14
Cotton Bagging,	00 16	a 00 20
Corn,	1 00	a 1 10
Candles, F. F.	00 18	a 00 20
Flaxseed,	1 00	a 1 25
Flour,	5 00	a 6 00
Feathers,	00 45	a 00 00
Iron bar,	00 51	a 00 6
Molasses,	00 36	a 00 40
Nails, cut,	00 07	a 00 08
Sugar, brown,	00 03	a 00 12
" lump,	00 16	a 00 00
" loaf,	00 18	a 00 20

WILMINGTON.		
Bacon,	\$ 00 10	a \$ 00 11
Butter,	12	a 30
Beeswax, scarce,	24	a 26
Bale Rope, dull,	6	a 8
Brandy, apple,	62	a 70
Corn, per bushel,	80	a 1 00
Coffee, scarce,	11	a 13
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	13 14	a 13
Cotton Bagging, dull,	20	a
Flour, per bbl.	6	a
Gin, American,	1 25	a 1 75
Lime, cask,	30	a 40
Molasses,	2 00	a 2 25
Pitch, at the Stills,	4 50	a 00
Rice, per 100 lbs.	40	a 43
Rum, N. E.	1 50	a
Rosin, scarce,	1 50	a
Sugar, brown,	8	a 10

MASONIC CELEBRATION.



THE Members of PHOENIX LODGE, No. 8, Fayetteville, are notified to appear at the Lodge Room on Monday the 24th June, at 9 o'clock, A. M., when a Procession will be formed, and move thence to the Baptist Church, where an address will be delivered by Brother SIMON COLTON. Transient Brethren are respectfully requested to attend. By order, AMOS KIMBALL, Secretary.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

THE Subscribers have the honor to inform the public that they have made arrangements to keep a constant supply of

WEST INDIA PRODUCE on hand, which they would be happy to sell for cash, or on reasonable time for good paper, as cheap, if not cheaper than can be imported from the North. They have now just received and in store,

100 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
150 do. Molasses,
200 bags Cuba Coffee.

BARRY & BRYANT,
Wilmington, N. C. June 22. 17-31.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber living in Sampson County, on the 14th inst. two negro fellows, ADAM and ALLEN. Adam is a stout black fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, weighing about 175 pounds. Allen is a common bright mulatto, 31 or 32 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, weigh about 165 pounds, and when spoken to, has a downcast look. It may be possible that Allen may obtain a free pass. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the said negroes to me, or in any jail, so that I get them again—or \$10 for either of them. LYTTLETON TURNER.
N. B. The said negroes are out-laid.
June 22. 18-31.

Bank Checks for sale at this office.